

# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYVILLE, MAY 5

**Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.**  
The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will, hereafter, be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

We announce this necessary advance to our Subscribers with some feeling of regret, as we would gladly have avoided the increase of the price of our subscription if we could have done so with any degree of justice to ourselves. The high prices of paper, ink and labor are such as to make it absolutely certain that the old price will not afford us a sufficient remuneration for our outlay, and we feel confident that our patrons are too generous to require at our hands such a sacrifice as we should be required to make if we continued to provide them the paper at the low price of one dollar. The unprecedented advance in the prices of all the means of living, consequential upon the depreciated currency, and other exigencies of the times, impose upon us an unpleasant duty, but we rely upon the liberality of those who sympathize with the principles of our paper, and have so long generously sustained us, properly to appreciate the necessity which compels it. We hope by increased energy and attention to our paper to increase its value to our subscribers in proportion as we have advanced the price.

As stirring events in the military world are now upon the eve of transpiring, it is a good time for new subscribers to send in their names and money. We shall be happy to record a numerous list.

## The Rich vs. the Poor.

We have repeatedly stated that the legislation of the dominant party was aimed in favor of the rich and against the poor man, and that it was the aim of the administration to create a monied aristocracy here the same as exists in England. The New York Times in an article a few days since admits the truth of the charge. It says:

"The property of the wealthy should not be voted away by, or in any way under the control of the laboring classes, and the right of suffrage should be regulated between the rich and according to their wealth."

We know of a good many mechanics and laborers who will resist manfully the proposition to deprive them of the rights secured to them by the Constitution. This doctrine "take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor," has been tried long enough in Europe and has proved an entire failure. Let the laborers of the country beware how they lend aid to any party to enslave them.—West Chester Jeffersonian

Mr. Sherman said, in the Senate he heard a great deal about the desire of everybody to be taxed; but whenever Congress attempts to impose a tax to affect an individual, that same person, although very patriotic, is always ready to show that, while everybody else ought to be taxed, he, for some particular reason, ought to escape.

The party who captured the Gunboat Petrel represented the number about three hundred with pieces of artillery which, with musketry, suddenly opened on the boat's crew. Though taken by surprise they quickly responded and quite a brisk firing was kept up for some minutes, when a ball from the enemy pierced the boilers of the Petrel, filling the boat with scalding steam, compelling the crew to leave her.—What damage was inflicted on the enemy is unknown.

**EXPENSES COMPARED.**—The whole expenses of Napoleon, when he was at the head of the French Empire, in 1812—when he invaded Russia with 500,000 men—was but \$190,000,000. He transported that immense force from Paris to Moscow by wagons, and yet it only cost him one-fifth as much in cost as we are spending on an infinitely smaller and what ought to be less expensive war.

It has so far been overlooked that Mr. Chase, in his recent letter to the Senate Finance Committee, threatens repudiation if General Grant does not win victories. He says:

"It must not be thought, however, that I regard either of both of these measures as adequate remedies for financial disorders.—Nothing short of taxation to one-half of the amount of our current expenditures, and a reduction of those expenditures to the lowest point compatible with efficiency, will insure financial success to the government.—And without military success all measures will fail."

England engaged in many wars in which she was unsuccessful; but she has paid her debts notwithstanding. If people in this country invest their surplus means in Federal securities, it is with the distinct understanding that they will be repaid—whether the South be conquered or not. This threat of repudiation, in the event of failure, shows how little real honor or honesty Mr. Chase and his associates possess.—West Chester Jeffersonian

**REPUTATION COMMENCED.**—The great States of Pennsylvania and New York have set the example by refusing to pay their just debts to the bond holders. Pennsylvania does it by legislative action agreeably to shoddy Currier's recommendation. New York does it by a mongrel legislation in opposition to the Governor's views. The interest is to be paid hereafter in depreciated paper promises.

**Britannia and Japanned Ware!**  
A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at  
dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

From the Bangor (Me.) Democrat.

**Despondency.**  
One of the worst symptoms of the times is a deep despondency among the people, which threatens to sink into lethargy. While we regret, and would deplore it, it is a spirit, we are frank to admit that, perhaps there is more cause for it than has ever before existed in any country in the history of the world.

Scarcely a day passes but we hear even Republicans exclaim that the country is ruined; and whilst we are ever sanguine and hopeful, even under the most adverse circumstances, we must confess that we can see nothing in our whole political horizon that affords a well grounded hope of an early improvement in our wretched and sickening state of affairs.

The administration of the government is in the hands of men utterly wild and reckless. The tempest they have raised has passed beyond their control, and they are drifting on, from day to day, at the mercy of the waves. They continue to urge a hopeless and ruinous war, because, although it might save something from the institutions of the country, would inevitably destroy those who inaugurated the war.—They are like the guilty Macbeth,

"In crime so far ahead in,  
That to return, were as tedious as go o'er."

It is now too apparent that the coming military campaigns, whatever may be their result, can bring us no relief. The country is hopelessly in debt. Gold is going up, up, or correctly speaking, the miserable paper currency is going down, down.—No victories, however brilliant and decisive, can give the business community confidence, or lighten the burdens of taxation, which now begin to oppress the people heavily.

But is there a prospect of decisive victories by the North in the coming campaigns? No supporter of the Administration dare look you in the face, and say that he honestly believes there is such a prospect. Thus far the campaign has opened most disastrously for the North. Every effort to penetrate still further into the South has thus far proved disheartening failures. A battle is impending in Virginia. Do the Administration await its result with confidence?

But whilst we see nothing in the present aspect of affairs to encourage an early solution of our difficulties, we would urge upon all men who desire better days to work together as if there were hope. The darkest day sometimes gives a golden sunset. By a kind interposition of Providence, reason may take the place of wild recklessness that now rules and ruins.

The only hope for the country, if any hope there be, lies in the God-blessed path of PEACE. In any war, whether waged for abolition and subjugation, or for the restoration of the Union with all the rights of the South unimpaired, there is no hope. Each day's continuance of the war under any name, by any party, will but sink deeper and deeper the grave of liberty.

It may be, at this late day, when a cruel and bloody war has done its worst, that the price of peace may be the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States; but better restricted boundaries with liberty preserved, than an empire as broad as the continent with cruel despotism triumphant over all.

**The Terrible Defeat on the Red River.**  
The Cairo dispatch to the Gazette of yesterday says of the Red River fight:

General Banks has placed under arrest several commissioned officers, for cowardice on the field.

We have captured five or six hundred prisoners in all.

In both fights it is said the rebels lost 600 killed and 1,500 wounded, in all making an entire loss of 2,100. We lost in all thirty pieces of artillery, according to the report to the chief of artillery. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is estimated variously at from 3,000 to 6,000, from the time of leaving Grand Ecore, until we returned there.

Gen. Dick Taylor, son of ex-President Taylor, commanded the rebel army at Mansfield, and Pleasant Hill. At the latter place he was reinforced by General Churchill's brigade, which gave him in all an effective force of 20,000 men. Rebel prisoners report that Kirby Smith and Gen. Price have gone after Gen. Steele. There are many rumors to the effect that they have met and defeated the Union forces under that General. Of this we have no confirmation. No official intelligence has been received from Steele. The Blackhawk has been sent by General Banks to White River to carry dispatches to Duval's Bluff to Gen. Steele. She will leave in a short time for that place. Gen. Banks lost his private baggage and champagne in the Mansfield fight, and Gen. Franklin narrowly escaped capture. The rebel prisoners report that Gen. Magruder with 10,000 Texans is expected to join Dick Taylor at once. Magruder did not participate in the late battle. Great fears have been entertained for the safety of Alexandria. Gen. Grover, who had embarked from Grand Ecore with his brigade was sent back and arrived yesterday. The city was put in a condition for defense; cannon placed at all approaches and in the principal streets.—It was feared that Magruder's force, en route for Shreveport, would be ordered to take this place, as Banks had been driven back to Grand Ecore. Every precaution has been taken for the defense of Alexandria, as the capture of this place would cut off Banks' supplies, and be a disastrous blow to him.

**PETROLEUM AS A MOTOR.**—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered one war vessel to be prepared for the purpose of testing the experiment of substituting petroleum oil for coal. A commission, appointed by the Secretary some months since, to examine this subject thoroughly, have so far become satisfied that oil can be used for fuel, at less than half the expense of coal, that they have recommended the Secretary to have the experiment made for sea navigation. Should the result be favorable for the use of oil, it may reduce the consumption of coal to a point that will make it cheaper to the consumer than it has ever before been known in the United States. In Rhode Island, oil has been substituted for coal in one of the largest manufacturing establishments, and at less than half the cost of coal. Many of the large mills are intending to alter, so as to make steam by oil instead of coal. As this now appears, no one can foresee to what extent the consumption of coal will be reduced, or how low the price may go.

The Legislature of Minnesota has enacted a law fining any teacher or board of trustees fifty dollars if they refuse any colored child admission to any public schools.

Philadelphia Correspondent of the West Chester Jeffersonian.

**PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1864.**  
No man of ordinary intellectual capacity—nobody, indeed, but a fool—will deny that our country is in a deplorable condition. Three years, under Abolition rule, the North has been endeavoring to crush what, at the outset, was called, in fashionable, because "sensational" newspaper phrase, a "gigantic rebellion." After this lapse of time, with at least a half million of lives sacrificed, and four billions of dollars expended, dare any man who has a reputation at stake say, whether we are any nearer the accomplishment of the object for which this war was commenced than we were at the beginning?

For what intention was the war commenced? On the 14th of April, 1861, immediately after the surrender of Fort Sumter, Lincoln issued a proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand men, for the avowed purpose of capturing all the forts, arsenals and national property then in the new-made Confederate Government, the people of which had solemnly resolved to be thenceforth free and sovereign, so far as respected their former position with the old United States. This was the purpose for which the seventy-five thousand men were called in his proclamation. Afterward, seeing the immensity of the job upon which he had entered, and the resolute determination of the new Confederate nation to hold their own against all enemies, domestic or foreign, he called out by proclamation, five hundred thousand men, which call was cheerfully responded to by the States still remaining of what constituted the old Union. Since that time, as exigencies seemed to require, in the estimation of the astute states of the Executive and those who control him, other drafts have been made upon the flesh and resources of the Northern people to consummate the original design of destroying the Southern Confederacy, and subjugating the citizens thereof to the domination of Northern or Yankee rule.

So far no one will be mad or foolish enough to deny, that this scheme has failed entirely. It is true that from the fact that the South has generally stood upon the defensive, the Northern armies have been enabled to penetrate, here and there, their territory—have captured some towns and cities along their coast and their great rivers, where they had not the naval power to interpose, and where they consequently fought against great odds.

But time, like the wine in the play, works wonders, and now begins to loom up to our astonished vision, the recuperated power of the Confederacy, and to show what a people can do who are intent upon a settled purpose of establishing a new nationality and becoming a new member of the family of nations.

Now, then, what is the situation to-day? Where the absolute ruler of a nation determines to subdue an other by force of arms, and incurs enormous expenses for the trial, which the people have to bear it is his duty to show an uninterrupted series of successes tending directly to the main object. Can Lincoln show this? Not by any means.—Not only, at the present time, are the Federal armies unable to push their conquests forth, but they are forced to give under the pressure of the military power of the Confederacy, important points and places which they had already captured, and which gave prestige, not only at home, but abroad, to the idea of their progress and final occupation of the enemy's territory.

The check given to the Sherman expedition up the Red River, in the Department of Gen. Banks, and the surrender of Plymouth, in North Carolina, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and twenty-five hundred prisoners, including a Brigadier General, attest this truth beyond all peradventure or cavil.

Indeed, we cannot say, from one moment to another, whether our own territory is safe from the invasions of the enemy; and we cannot deny that the Federal Capital is just as much in danger from an attack of the Confederate forces as Richmond is from an attack of the Federal forces. Lee, with his veterans, is not only holding Grant in check, but, for all we know, is at this very moment, pursuing him and pushing him to the wall.

With this gloomy prospect before us, what have we to hope for the future? The entire failure of this Administration to consummate the work it has taken in hand, has produced complications and entanglements that are placing us in a wrong position before the world, and plunging us into physical and financial ruin. We are tightened in a "gordian knot," and whether this knot is to be cut by the sword or by the cunning of diplomacy, is now the momentous question.

Affairs cannot long remain as they are. If the sword is to be the final arbiter of this dilemma, in God's name, let armies fight on "till the last man for expires." If war is to be the normal condition of this people, let the word go forth, that every man may put his house in order, either to be prepared to shoulder his musket at the first alarm, or nearest muster of battalions, or to bear taxation till his muscles and sinews crack from very tension. If diplomacy intervenes, as it should, in the interest of humanity, then let the people, in a voice of thunder, and in a voice of thunder, and in tones clear and unambiguous, assert their legitimate majesty and power. Let them awake as from a trance, into which they have been thrown by the insane ruse that takes the reason prisoner, administered to them by "sensational newspapers" and political demagogues intent on public plunder and rush to the haven of safety and security. Let them call upon the very men to save them from destruction, whom they have been taught to revile, to calumniate and to hate. Let them call from their self-imposed retirement the men who by their intellectual supremacy, high-toned honor, and the purity of their private lives, are best calculated to lead in a movement that shall restore our ancient manhood and privileges, and re-establish the civil liberties that have been wrested from us. With tears in their eyes, let them invoke such statesmen as William B. Reed, Ex-Gov. Bigler, Josiah Randall, George M. Wharton, N. Strickland, John B. Brunton, Dr. E. C. Evans, Francis W. Hughes, Peter McCall, and others that might be named, to come forth, in this darkest hour of our country's extremity, and give them the benefit of their wisdom and their counsel. These should be in truth and in fact, the representative men of the State, and whether the old Union is to be merely rescued, or whether disintegration is to go on until three or four confederacies shall spring from its ruins, it still behooves every citizen of Pennsylvania to look to the welfare and integrity of the Commonwealth, because, be he farmer, mechanic, manufacturer,

or day laborer, his last stake is in her final destiny.

The future is pregnant with critical and momentous events. The people at large are losing all confidence in the miserable imbecilities at Washington. "Incapability" is written upon their brows, and manifested in their every act. Every measure, every policy they have inaugurated has failed, both in war and in finance. Three years of military rule—the domination of the cannon and the bayonet—have been years of sadness, and regrets, and mourning. The people tire of this load of misery, and sigh for the time when the sword shall be turned into the ploughshare and the spear into the pruning hook. Civilians, then, able, courageous and stern civilians, equal to the time and the occasion, must be the saviors of what remains of the old Republic, and devote their best energies to recover the jewels of civil liberty, that one by one have dropped away from us through the gravitating power of a centralized despotism.

A. M. W.

**CUTTING OFF THE RED RIVER.**—The Evening edition of the New Orleans True Delta (10th) says:

It is said the Confederates have made a cut off canal above Grand Ecore, by means of which they expect to empty the Red river into Grand Lake. We are perfectly well aware of the fact that such a canal can very easily be made, for it has long been the desire of a certain class of property holders residing on the shores of this lake, in De Soto parish, to have the channel of the river turned in that direction, and their opponents have frequently had to invoke the interference of the Police Jury to prevent such a misdirection of the water of the Little Red. But this cannot affect the navigation of the river at Grand Ecore, for the water that flows into the lake at its head through the canal must come out into the river below by the way of Grand Bayou of Bayou Pierre, and the depth of the channel at the point where our gunboats are now stationed, or on the falls at Alexandria, will not be affected by the cut-off. The worst it can do is to dry up the bed of the river between the canal and Grand Bayou, and thus close communication by water with Shreveport.

**Arrest of an Alleged Spy.**  
A dashing young fellow, calling himself Dr. Lugg, who was recently cut quite a fine figure in fashionable and official circles in this city, was arrested on Saturday morning last, in Tappanhook, Essex county, while en route for the North, with lots of plans and drawings of quite particular spots in the Confederacy, and doubtless a memory well stored with the latest "semi-official" information relating to the movements of Confederate troops. The arrest was made by Detective John Reace, who, with others of the Confederate Police Department, has for some time past been in close and anxious pursuit of him. He had successfully evaded the maneuvers and combinations of the whole Department, bagging about three weeks ago, when suspicion first fell upon him, and the Department very naturally felt pretty sore about it.

In his pocket were found various papers, in which he is represented as a Prussian, though it seems he is an Italian; a small card bearing the name of a member of Congress, who has innocently vouched for him to gain a passport in the days of his glory; also a card of a young Confederate captain, in whose society he had passed some time in Richmond, and at whose fashionable wedding some time ago, he is said to have figured; then there was a small bundle of papers, about six inches long and two and a half in by a thin, containing drawings of different rivers showing where certain torpedoes were placed; a paper containing the names and descriptions of all the different batteries and points of Charleston harbor, and then an elaborate drawing of some other work or works, the meaning of which we did not ascertain, and the officers could not make out.

There was also a sheet of paper, with the heading, in print, "War Department, Confederate States of America." At the bottom of the page was the signature, James A. Seddon, Secretary of War. The intermediate space was blank, but was evidently intended for writing, but it was erased by some chemical process. Reace accused him of this, but he denied it, and said he had only obtained the same to get a lithograph of. "This is a poor excuse," said Reace. The paper he produced upon being arrested was a pass from the Secretary of the Navy, giving him permission to pass at will in all parts of the Confederacy. The officer found upon him, also, a pass to cross the lines, one of the kind usually issued for that purpose.—Richmond Enquirer.

**YANKEE DESERTERS.**  
The records at Castle Thunder give strange evidence concerning the remarkably fine spirit of the Yankee army in Virginia.—Within the last few weeks nearly a hundred deserters from Grant have passed over the line and come asking asylum in the bosom of the rebellion. For the last few days they have been particularly persevering in getting to Richmond ahead of time, unwilling to wait for Grant and stand the chances of being put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and in no little danger. It is becoming a customary sight to see squads of five, six, eight or ten per day, marching up to Gen. Winder's office underground, but seeming as gay and glad as if they were in the best luck and with the best prospects in the world.

**THE HUMAN VOICE.**—The range of the human voice is quite astonishing, there being about one perfect tone, 17,592,386—044,515 different sounds. Thus fourteen direct muscles, alone or together, produce 173,741,823: while all in co-operation tell the number already named, and these in dependently of different degrees of intensity a man's voice ranges from base to tenor, the medium being what is called baritone.—The female voice ranges from contralto to soprano, the medium being termed mezzo-soprano; and a boy's voice, naturally, is alto, or between a treble and a tenor.

The New York Times has twice charged that the Secretary of the Treasury received \$500,000 of the gold in San Francisco, shipped it via Panama to England, and has thus loaned it, and is speculating in bill's of exchange on the strength of it.

"Mike, and is it yourself that can be after telling me how they make ice-cream?"—"In truth I can. Don't they bake them in cowd ovens, to be sure?"

**CONVERSATION.**—Edmund Burke says that the perfection of conversation is not to play regular sonata, but, like the Eolian harp, to await the inspiration of the passing breath.

The Capture of Plymouth.

Editorial from Petersburg Express of April 23  
We are still without full information of the brilliant affair at Plymouth. We learn, however, upon reliable authority, that strikingly momentous and Tuesday, and on Wednesday the enemy's works were carried by assault in a most gallant manner. The Yankee commander, Brigadier General Wessel, as will be seen from a Richmond telegram in another column, was twice summoned to surrender, he refused to do so, the place was stormed and captured. The number of prisoners taken is now stated at two thousand five hundred, besides the negroes who were taken. These same telegram states that a splendid two hundred-pounder gun was also amongst the valuable articles captured.

Pegram's and Graham's batteries, both from this city, were engaged in the conflict, and did splendid service. We regret, however, to learn that Col. James R. Branch, who commanded that bearing his name, had one of his legs broken and was bruised by fall off his horse. The wounded have been mostly sent to Weldon, where we doubt not they will be well taken care of.

General Hoke has struck a most effective blow for the redemption of his native State. His command was composed of North Carolinians, and they have nobly and valiantly liberated a most important part of their State, from the invader. We shall have more and get greater news from this and co-operating expeditions.

The co-operating naval expedition is under the command of Commander R. F. Pinkey. Commander J. W. Cooke commands the iron-clad gunboat Albemarle, in Beaufort river, and Lieut. R. B. Minor commands a battery of cutters, in the Chowan river.

Plymouth is in Washington county, near the mouth of the Roanoke river, and the country around is said to be very rich and full of supplies. The two other places held by the Yankees on the North Carolina coast are Washington, at the mouth of Tar river, and Newbern, at the mouth of the Neuse. The latter is strongly garrisoned; but it is supposed that the larger part of the forces at Washington had been moved up to Plymouth.

**Official Account of Forrest Expedition to Paducah.**  
DRESDEN, Tenn, March 27, }  
VIA OKALONA, April 2, 1864. }

**To Lieut. General Polk:**  
I left Jackson on the 23d ultimo, and captured Union City on the 24th, with four hundred and fifty prisoners, among them the renegade Hawkins, and most of his regiment, about two hundred horses and five hundred small arms.

I also took possession of Hickman, the enemy having passed it.  
I moved north with Buford's division, marching direct from Jackson to Paducah in fifty hours, attacking it on the evening of the 26th, drove the enemy to their gunboats and forts, held the town for ten hours, and could have held it longer, but found the small-pox raging, and evacuated the place.

We captured many stores and horses, burned up sixty bales of cotton, one steamer in the dry dock, and brought out fifty prisoners.

My loss at Union City and Paducah, as far as known, is twenty five killed and wounded—among them Col. Thompson, commanding the Kentucky brigade, killed; Lieut. Colonel Lanum, of the Faulkner regiment, mortally wounded, and Col. Crosslin, of the Ninth Kentucky, and Lieut. Col. Morton, of the Second Tennessee, slightly wounded.

The enemy's loss at Paducah was fifty killed and wounded. The prisoners in all five hundred.  
N. B. FORREST.

**Jews in China.**—The Jews in the Celestial Land are very numerous. A Jewish officer in the British navy, in a recent publication, estimates them at one million. They speak the original tongue, and possess documents of great antiquity. He bro't with him to his ship several cabinets, not over four feet square, which contain over three hundred drawers and secret places. The most interesting article which he received was a prayer book written in Chaldean, on vellum, which he presented to the British Museum.

It was by mere accident that this community of Oriental China Jews were discovered. The officer alluded to was in a small vessel of war serving under Commander Hollins. He went up one of the rivers until he discovered something resembling a large town or city. He was not at first very graciously received, but finally obtained an interview with the Chief he lauded under his protection, and found to his astonishment an immense population of Jews. In no other part of the Chinese Empire are Jews to be found. They have their own laws, and their chief officer is a Jewish Rabbi. They keep a standing army of young men to protect their city. Their synagogues are the most beautiful buildings to be seen in Europe.

**HABITS.**—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountains, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief, which perilous habits have brought together by unseen accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

Prodigals are like rats, and a man's mind like a trap; they get in easily and then perhaps can't get out at all.

## MARRIED.

By Rev. Father McMahon, on the 1st of May, 1864, Mr. SAMUEL E. MORFORD, to Miss ANNELIZA MURPHY, all of this city.

In Aberdeen, by Esq. Shelton, May 1st, 1864, Mr. JOSH. CARPENTER, to Miss MAGGIE OUTTEN, of this city.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Dover, Ky., by Elder John Brooks, Mr. H. A. CALVERT, of Cincinnati, to Miss MATTIE OSBORN, of Mason county, Ky.

Our friend Gus became tired of living alone in the world, and wisely concluded to take a fair and loving girl for his companion through life. The above notice tells of our friend's happiness; and we now wish along life and much prosperity to the new firm.

## DIED.

At his residence, in this city, on Saturday, April 23d, 1864, Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, aged about Thirty-eight years.

**PIANOS! PIANOS!!**  
Of the best manufacturers, at from \$25 to \$80 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.  
dec17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

## Commercial.

### MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, May 6, 1864.  
Sugar—New Orleans, 19 1/2 to 22.  
MOLASSES—New Orleans, May 1 05; Hal Bbls. \$1 10.  
COFFEE—45c to 47c.  
WHEAT—Red \$1 40; White \$1 55.  
FLOUR—Selling from \$4 00 to \$5 50.  
Whisky—Market firm Ross & Newell's premium selling at \$1 15 and firm.  
Crush Sugar, 38c.  
Grap 4 25c.  
Lard 12 25c.  
Bacon—Sides 13 1/2; Hams 16; Shoulders 15 1/2.  
LARD—12 to 13c per lb.  
HAM—\$1 15 per lb.  
Tobacco—Selling at \$1 00 to \$1 25.  
MACKEREL—Barrels \$1 15; Half bbls. \$3 25.  
QUARTERS, No. 1, 64 1/2.  
SALT—50c. 3 bushel.  
IRON—Bar Iron 6; Nail Iron 5 1/2; Horse Shoe 1 1/2.  
NAILS—6 50 for 100.  
RICE—11c. 3 lb.  
PEAS—54 cents lb.  
FLAX SEED—23 00 per bushel.  
HEMP SEED—35 00 per bushel.

**JOHN C. HAVEMEYER & BRO.**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
In LEAF TOBACCO,  
Wool and Other Produce,  
175 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

**MISS ANNIE BRYAN** respectfully informs the Ladies of Maysville and vicinity, that she has opened a Store on Setton Street, over Beckwith, Wills & Co's, where she will keep large and elegant assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, and all the Fancy Articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment.  
Maysville, Ky., April 14th, 1864.

## New Millinery Store!

**ALEX. MADDOX,**  
OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.  
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS  
OLD AND NEW HAMS,  
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL  
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND CITY  
BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CUP  
AND COUNTRY!  
AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION  
Store, embracing two large and elegant  
three story stores on Wall Street. I continue to  
carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my  
long established business of furnishing Families  
in this City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all  
others, most of the essential commodities con-  
sumed in life, all which I am selling at the  
most favorable rates for cash or such country  
produce as suits the market. Thankful for the  
liberal patronage so long extended to me in the  
past, and which has enabled me to offer great  
inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully  
solicit a continuance of their favors. Be-  
low will be found advertisements of a few of my  
specialties, but it would take too long to  
paper to enumerate all the commodities of  
general necessity which I habitually keep on  
hand. No one can examine my stock and go  
away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

**ALEX. MADDOX,**  
Old Stand on Wall Street.

**OLD HAMS**—200 two year old can-  
vassed of a lot of some thousand of my  
own curing, still remaining for school and  
family use.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**NEW HAMS**—500 canvassed Hams of  
my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy  
and of unrivaled flavor.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY**—I have bought out John A. Coburn's  
stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in  
France, a superb article for Druggists and Fam-  
ilies, very old.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**STORAGE AND COMMISSION**—Good  
and Freehold for storage or sale always re-  
served on commission for the most moderate  
rates.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**OLD BOURBON**—50 Brls. choice Bour-  
bon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored  
and city.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**BOURBON WHISKY**—A large stock of  
pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to  
four years old, always kept on hand for sale low  
by Br or gallon.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**COMMON WHISKY**—An abundant  
supply of common Whiskies, at very low  
rates, always on hand.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**FAMILY FLOUR**—The choicest brands  
always kept  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**CORN MEAL**—From picked flint grain  
and carefully milled, and of best  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**SUGARS**—Choicest Brown and White  
Sugars always on hand.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**COFFEE**—The choicest descriptions al-  
ways kept in full supply.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**TEAS**—Green and Black of all the best  
grades.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**FISH**—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring,  
Sardines, Lake and other fish  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**CORN IN THE EAR**—Selected sound  
corn in the ear always on hand  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**OAKUM**—Choice prepared always on  
hand  
**A. MADDOX.**

**BLUCK AND TACKLE**—An assortment  
embracing all sizes of superior construction  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

**CORDAGE**—Hemp and Manila ropes of  
all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable  
always on hand.  
**ALEX. MADDOX.**

## BOOK & STATIONERY

**HOUSE!**  
HAVING Purchased the Stock of  
BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL  
PAPER, &c., of Messrs W. L. PEARCE & Co.  
I propose to conduct the business at the old  
stand in this City. I shall be continually sup-  
plied with a full stock of all articles pertaining  
to the business and shall sell upon the most rea-  
sonable terms.

My stock of SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL  
STATIONERY is now complete and embraces  
all the clauses of Books in use by the Schools in  
Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio.  
G. W. BLATTERMAN.  
Sep. 17, 1863.